

For more than a century, quality Catholic education has been available on Milwaukee's South Side thanks to the traditions forged by Pio Nono College and High School and by Don Bosco High School. Although these two outstanding schools have since merged to become Milwaukee's Thomas More High School, the standards of excellence and commitment to Catholic principles which they established remain as strong and true as ever.

Pio Nono College was founded in 1870 and initially trained young men in music and teaching. For a time, Pio Nono stood as one of this country's foremost centers of Catholic liturgical music. As the educational needs of the Milwaukee diocese evolved, the focus of Pio Nono changed. Over the years, Pio Nono was transformed into a boarding and day school for young men, later into the St. Francis Minor Seminary, and by 1965, into Pio Nono High School. Throughout these changes, Pio Nono's commitment to providing quality Catholic education never wavered.

By the mid 1940's, the need arose on Milwaukee's South Side for a high school serving young men who sought a Catholic education, but who were not called to join a seminary. In 1945, Don Bosco High School was founded in response to that need. For the next two and a half decades, Don Bosco High School, under the guidance of the Marianist order of priests and brothers, prepared scores of Milwaukee's young men for the lifetime of challenges that lay before them. I am very proud to be among those members of our community who received their scholastic and spiritual foundation at Don Bosco.

By the late 1960's, the needs of the Milwaukee diocese had again changed, and in 1972, these two institutions were merged into Thomas More High School. This year, as we celebrate the 125th anniversary of the founding of Pio Nono and the 50th anniversary of the founding of Don Bosco, we can be proud that the traditions of those outstanding schools are being carried forward into the future by Thomas More. The alumni of Pio Nono, Don Bosco, and Thomas More owe a debt of thanks to the men and women, past and present, who cared enough to make quality and affordable Catholic education available to our community.

#### TACOMA AMENDMENT TO H.R. 961 CLEAN WATER AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1995

**HON. BILL EMERSON**

OF MISSOURI

**HON. GREG LAUGHLIN**

OF TEXAS

**HON. RANDY TATE**

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 23, 1995*

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues and I rise today to supplement the discussion we and several of our distinguished colleagues had on May 11, 1995. We were successful in amending H.R. 961, the Clean Water Amendments Act of 1995. During the debate, Mr. Emerson offered his amendment, and then accepted the substitute to his amendment that was offered by Mr. Laughlin and Mr. Tate. The substitute for the amendment is called the Tacoma amendment and is described as follows.

The amendment would resolve the uncertainty in regulation of hydroelectric projects caused by the U.S. Supreme Court's recent decision in PUD No. 1 of Jefferson County et al. Versus Washington Department of Ecology et al., known as the Tacoma case. In Tacoma, the Supreme Court ruled that State water quality agencies under section 401 of the Clean Water Act may determine whether a hydroelectric project qualifies as a designated use of a water body, prescribe flow conditions for the project, and impose conditions on the project under either State water quality standards for any other appropriate requirement of State law.

The Tacoma case brings section 401 of the Clean Water Act into conflict with the comprehensive licensing process already administered by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission [FERC] under the Federal Power Act [FPA]. Under the FPA, FERC exhaustively evaluates and balances all public values affected by a project in a lengthy and comprehensive process that requires a minimum of 5 years to complete. The considerations examined thoroughly by FERC include all aspects of water quality as well as a need for power, irrigation, flood control, recreation, effects on Indian tribes, effects on Federal lands, endangered species concerns, and effects of fish and wildlife habitat.

Thus, the problem with the Tacoma case is two-fold. First, it creates duplication by allowing for 50 mini-FERC processes at the State level to be added to the already costly and burdensome process before FERC. Second, it potentially leaves hydroelectric licensing conditions in the hands of agencies that are charged with maintaining only one value, namely water quality.

In recognition that hydroelectric development frequently presents conflicts among competing societal values, there must be an ultimate arbiter that resolves such conflicts on the basis of weighing and balancing all interests. FERC is charged with filling that role under Federal law. If licensing conditions are left in the hands of water quality agencies who have no responsibility to the overall public interest it is inevitable that licensing decisions will be made on the basis of environmental impacts alone.

The amendment is a compromise approach to the Tacoma problem which is supported by the hydroelectric industry. It uses as departure point the fact that the Supreme Court in Tacoma explicitly left open the question of what happens when section 401 conditions conflict with licensing conditions chosen by FERC. The amendment would allow State water quality agencies to exercise the broad reach of authority under Tacoma, but State-imposed conditions would yield in situations where FERC finds inconsistency with the purposes and requirements under the Federal Power Act. These situations should be rare.

The Tacoma amendment is not a perfect solution for the hydroelectric industry, but an attempt to meet the States halfway. As directed by Chairman SHUSTER at the full committee markup of H.R. 961, representatives of the hydroelectric industry have met with the National Governors Association and the Western States Water Council in an attempt to achieve a consensus approach. These efforts have not been successful; nor have State interests come forward with any alternatives of their own. Resolution of the Tacoma issue is

essential to the continued viability of hydroelectric resources since the majority of existing projects will undergo relicensing, and therefore section 401 certification, within the near future.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF THE ENFIELD SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION COUNCIL VOLUNTEERS IN EN- FIELD, CT

**HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 23, 1995*

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I rise to commend the many students, parents, educators, and professionals who are members of the Enfield Substance Abuse Prevention Council and will be honored for their efforts to raise community awareness of substance abuse.

This evening, at Enrico Fermi High School, the council will be hosting a celebration of youth to recognize the dedication and accomplishments of the volunteers, both children and adults, who have volunteered their time, energy, and experience to causes or projects whose mission is related to substance abuse prevention.

Substance abuse prevention is critical to the health and prosperity of all citizens, and I express my appreciation to all of the volunteers who have worked together and daily demonstrate their commitment to the quality of life in Enfield, CT.

#### A TRIBUTE TO ROBERT WIENS

**HON. JERRY LEWIS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, May 23, 1995*

Mr. LEWIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the fine work and outstanding public service of Mr. Robert Wiens of Redlands, CA. Bob, a dedicated professional and longtime community activist, has retired as the president and chief executive officer of Redlands Federal Bank after 38 years of service to Inland Empire. A tribute dinner will be held in his honor on June 17 with the proceeds of the event going to the Inland Empire Habitat for Humanity.

Bob Wiens graduated from the University of Redlands in 1956 and later attended Indiana University's Graduate School of Savings and Loan. Following graduation, Bob went to work at Redlands Federal Bank where he spent almost the next 40 years of his professional life, moving up the professional ranks and leaving an indelible impression upon the bank and the local community. In his first 27 years with Redlands Federal, Bob served as a bank teller, manager of the Beaumont and Yucaipa branches, corporate secretary, treasurer/controller, and executive vice-president. In 1983, Bob became president and chief operating officer, and 3 years later, became president and chief executive officer. Bob became chairman, president, and chief executive officer in 1992.

To say the least, Bob Wiens has played an extraordinary and critical role in our community. Since 1976, he has served in numerous